perature (probably the internal temperature of the growing parts) always was the limiting factor, while in Dendrocalamus sometimes the water supply, sometimes the temperature was limiting. In Capparis and Stifftia it seems to be the water supply by day and temperature by night; in Vitis the temperature in January, and the water supply in July. The paper is a most suggestive one. It seems quite likely the conflicting data on growth can be harmonized by further study along this line.—C. R. B.

Infectious chlorosis.—BAUR[17] reports that the variegated forms of *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Liburnum vulgare*, *Fraxinus pubescens*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, and *Ptelea trifoliata*, which are propagated by cuttings, owe their yellow or variegated leaves to an infectious chlorosis like that recently described in detail for *Abutilon Thompsoni*. A yellow variety of *Ptelea trifoliata*, however, which can be grown from seed, is a true *aurea*-form, and its condition is not transmissible by infection. BAUR expects to find this disease widespread, when time avails for examining the many wild and commercial variegate-leaved plants. He intends to make his next task the isolation of the problematic infecting material.—C. R. B.

The primary uredospore.—CHRISTMAN[18] has investigated the development of the so-called primary uredospore of *Phragmidium potentillae canadensis*. He brings out the resemblance between the true aecidium and the primary uredo, the spores in the two cases being morphological equivalents. The relation of these results to the life-history as a whole is presented in a later paper published in this journal.[19]—J. M. C.

Anaerobic respiration.—STOKLASA and his collaborators[20] report further successful isolation of the enzymes which in the absence of oxygen break up carbohydrates in plant cells into lactic acid, and then into alcohol and CO_2. Zymase is responsible for the lactic acid; lactacidase for the alcoholic fermentation, with hydrogen as a by-product. This seems indirectly to support POLLACCI'S hypothesis that in photosynthesis we have reduction of CO_2 by H.—C. R. B.

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[17] BAUR, ERWIN, Ueber infektiöse Chlorosen bei Ligustrum, Laburnum, Fraxinus, Sorbus, und Ptelea. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **25**:410–413. 1907.

[18] CHRISTMAN, A. H., The nature and development of the primary uredospore. Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. **15**:517–526. *pl. 29*. 1907.

[19] CHRISTMAN, A. H., Alternation of generations and the morphology of the spore forms in rusts. BOT. GAZETTE **44**:81–101. *pl. 7*. 1907.

[20] STOKLASA, ERNST, and CHOCENSKÝ, Ueber die anaerobe Atmung der Samenpflanzen und über die Isolierung der Atmungsenzyme. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **25**:122–131. 1907.